

**Amendments to the Specification**

Additions are indicated by underlining and deletions are indicated by ~~striketrough~~. Only this marked-up version of the amendment is provided, in accordance with the revised amendment format as set forth in 1267 OG 106 (February 25, 2003), in which the requirement for an unmarked version is waived. Please delete the paragraph beginning at page 15, lines 11, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B<sup>1</sup>

The first of these categories includes protein or peptide elicitors encoded, e.g., by pathogen Avr genes or Avr gene homologs. For example, "elicitins" are highly conserved protein elicitors produced by phytophthora and related fungal species, and can be further sub-divided into acidic (e.g., cinnamomin) and basic (e.g., cryptogein) elicitin groups. Another major group of protein elicitors are the "harpins" encoded by a subset of ORFs of the hrp operons (e.g., in *Pseudomonas* sp). Other ORFs of hrp operons encode components of a specialized secretory system required for transmission of harpins and other cellular components required for infection, and/or resistance, i.e., the so-called Type III secretory system. For example, harpinPss, the product of the *P. syringae* hrpZ gene, is a 34.7 kd extracellular protein containing two directly repeated sequences of GGGLGTP and QTGT (SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2 respectively) that are necessary and sufficient for elicitor activity (He et al. (1993) Cell 73:1255). The AVR4 and AVR9 elicitors of the tomato pathogen *Cladosporium fulvum* are peptide elicitors or 28 and 106 amino acids that induce HR in tomato plants carrying the complementary Cf4 and Cf9 resistance genes, respectively.

Please enter the paper Sequence Listing, attached hereto.